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The following is the latest report on plague in Peru received from the Director de Salubridad Pública:

Locality.	Cases Nov. 12.	New.	Recov- ered.	Died.	Remain- ing Nov. 19.
Lima	7	6	1	3	9
Callao	2	2			2
Trujillo (city)	31	5	6	1	30
Trujillo (country)		1			
Chepen	8		1		7
Lambayeque		1			1
San Pedro	5	2		1	6
Monsefú	2	2	1		3
Chiclayo	1	3	1	2	1
Eten		3		3	
Ferrenaje		3		1	2
Mollendo		2		1	1

No new cases of plague have occurred in Callao since November 16.

Two patients with smallpox were isolated in the lazaretto at Lima November 19.

Bills of health report plague in Chile as follows: One case of plague in the lazaretto at Iquique, and 1 case and 1 death within 2 weeks.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Status of cholera—House-to-house inspection—Spread of cholera in the provinces—New water supply at Manila—Inspection of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer McClintic reports, November 10 and 17:

Week ended November 7. Twenty-five new cases of cholera with 17 deaths, and no new cases of smallpox, with 1 death, were reported for the city of Manila.

The cholera epidemic in Manila is practically under control. Only a few sporadic cases occur each day. The infection, however, is widely spread.

The death rate has very markedly decreased since the house-to-house inspection began.

Hospital treatment has resulted in recoveries in nearly all cases received in a sufficiently early stage of the disease. While the cholera epidemic was severe for about a week, on the whole the situation has been more completely under control than during previous epidemics.

The onward march of cholera from province to province and town to town has been slow but steady, and the infection now extends from the extreme north of Luzon to the south of Mindanao. It has also appeared in the province of Samar, 15 cases and 15 deaths being reported for the week just past. The situation in Mindanao, especially on the Davao Gulf and in vicinity, is becoming critical, as the nomadic Moros are carrying the infection to the interior towns and mountain barrios with great rapidity in their frantic efforts to get away from the disease centers. Instances have occurred of the entire population of a small town going to the mountains, leaving the sick and dead behind, to be found later by travelers or the inspecting constables who go from place to place.

In Iloilo Province, where so far about 6,000 cases have occurred, the epidemic is dying out, and only a few scattered cases now occur.

During the week reports of cholera occurring in the provinces were received by the bureau of health as follows:

Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Rizal.....	33	28
Samar.....	15	15
Bulacan.....	9	8
Leyte.....	2
Ilocos Sur.....	46	28
Bataan.....	1	1
Pampanga.....	1	1
Capiz.....	93	41
Palawan.....	2	1
Cavite.....	15	10
Iloilo.....	70	43
Occidental Negros.....	78	51
Antique.....	35	18
Laguna.....	23	18
Union.....	6	4
Ilocos Norte.....	57	38
Cagayan.....	8	4
Total.....	494	309

During the week consular bills of health were issued at the port of Manila as follows:

November 2 the British steamship *Woglinda*, with 39 in the crew and with 2 passengers, bound for New York, was granted a bill of health after the usual inspection of cargo and personnel.

November 7 the British steamship *Severic*, with 54 in the crew and with 2 passengers, was granted a bill of health for Tacoma via Hongkong and Japan ports. The cargo and personnel were inspected and certified prior to sailing.

Twenty-one cases of cholera with 12 deaths, and 2 cases of smallpox with 1 death, are reported as having occurred in the city of Manila during the week ended November 14.

Cholera in Manila.—Cholera in the city of Manila is still on the decrease. The new cases occurring during the week were sporadic cases, reported from widely separated sections of the city. The situation is very encouraging.

New water supply.—From a sanitary standpoint, the completion and formal opening on November 12 of the new water supply for the city of Manila is one of the greatest achievements for the public good that has been undertaken since the American occupation of the Philippine Islands. The old system, drawing its supply from the Mariquina River, on the watershed of which above the intake resided thousands of persons, was not only inadequate, but also a constant menace from a health standpoint, even though a military guard was placed over the water supply as soon as cholera made its appearance in that vicinity. The new supply provides at least 100 gallons of water per day for each inhabitant of the city, and is taken from a watershed over 140 square miles in extent in a wild, mountainous section on which there are now no human residents, and which has been withdrawn from settlement. The intake is located in a mountain gorge, high up the valley beyond the reach of contamination from human sources.

A new reservoir capable of holding 50,000,000 gallons of water has also been completed. The water is brought from the head works to this

reservoir in a riveted steel pipe 42 inches in diameter and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The reservoir is 140 feet higher than the city of Manila, thus affording a pressure of about 75 pounds.

Since the diseases which are the most prevalent in this city are water-borne, or due to intestinal parasites, it will be readily observed what a great stride the city has made for the preservation of the public health in this improvement. We now have an abundant and inexhaustible supply of pure mountain water for each house and yard of the city and suburbs.

Provincial water supply.—The work of providing artesian wells in the provinces, drilled by the government, continues. The drilling machines are kept working day and night, and many additional towns have been supplied with water of unquestionable purity, and in many cases in great abundance.

The effect of good water on the health and sanitary condition of a barrio is very apparent and the contrast at times is notable.

Provincial cholera.—One fatal case of suspected cholera occurred on the steamship *Elcano* at Calbayog. The body was buried at sea and the vessel remanded to the Mariveles quarantine station, where the usual disinfection and inspection were accomplished, after which the vessel was allowed to come to Manila and discharge. No secondary cases occurred.

During the week reports of cholera occurring in the provinces were received by the bureau of health as follows:

Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Rizal.....	24	19
Samar.....	19	16
Bulacan.....	13	6
Leyte.....	4	4
Ilocos Sur.....	36	25
Pampanga.....	1	1
Capiz.....	164	76
Palawan.....	4	2
Cavite.....	16	11
Iloilo.....	73	31
Occidental Negros.....	32	27
Antique.....	25	18
Laguna.....	18	12
Ilocos Norte.....	30	33
Cagayan.....	4	5
Total.....	463	286

During the week consular bills of health were issued at the port of Manila as follows:

November 12, the Norwegian steamship *Sark*, with 27 in the crew, en route from Newcastle to Iloilo, was granted a supplemental bill of health. November 12, the British steamship *Pathan*, with 58 in the crew, en route from Yokohama to New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health, after the usual inspection of personnel and cargo. November 14, the British steamship *Benalder*, with 38 in the crew and with 1 passenger, en route from Hongkong to Cebu, was granted a supplemental bill of health. November 14, the British steamship *Taming*, with 69 in the crew and with 4 passengers, en route from Hongkong to Cebu, was granted a supplemental bill of health.